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DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. Postage to foreign countries added.

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The Fairbanks Boom.

Our Washington despatches quote Fairbanks stock as active and rising. Unjust as it must seem to the Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE, Mr. FAIR-BANKS is Indiana's Favorite Son. That Favorite Son has a long reach. He is collecting Southern delegates. His mis- | should be taken against him " sionaries are on the circuit even in Illinois, which should be true to Uncle JOE. Mr. FAIRBANKS knows the value of being early; and he has no objection to being often. He may not be a storehouse of magnetism. Hiseloquence may not burn tical politics; and a hunt for delegates

is a sport which he appreciates. He likes a still hunt, too; and he will not be deeply obliged to the persons tion makes it necessary to uncover his tion to the rule in his calling. quiet campaign.

The Vice-President may justly pride himself on a good deal of silence and discrimination aimed at enlisted men modesty, of diplomacy and tact. Mr. in the army and navy by hotel keepers, FAIRBANKS "fills his position" excel- theatre managers and the proprietors lently; and if his duties give him time to of other public places of amusement. diagnose public opinion, why shouldn't Among the mass of people there is no

he diagnose? If the Fairbanks boom is not vet as tall and far seen as its boomee, still let there is much admiration and respect. it be spoken of hopefully. For one thing, it is proper and right for the Vice-President to believe that he is not "shelved," that he is a live and not a retired politician. The post is great in itself, in its distinction and its possibilities; it has been held by some great men. The jaunty way in which a nomination for the Vice-Presidency has sometimes been | Were the army and navy recruits unwillwaved away in advance by men, some second rate, has not indicated a just value of the office; but politicians are perhaps the most superstitious and sheeplike of men.

ardent popular demand for Mr. FAIR- of a theatre or the proprietor of a hotel, BANKS'S boom. He is willing to create it, after making a careful survey of his paand if he really "gets busy" there will be | trons, to exclude from their society the music in the air. Other candidates may clean cut, well mannered men who guard have to stir their stumps, and there will

be a lot of mighty interestin' reading. The Fairbanks boom may be said to Is a Revolution in China Imminent have stuck its head out of the ground on Candlemas

Rate Regulation and the Millions.

In the House of Representatives January 30 the Hon. CHARLES E. TOWNSEND, recent despatch of an additional milithe eminent Michigan railroad expert, tary force to the Philippines, bears made a speech in behalf of the Hepburn | witness to the apprehension of a genera rate regulation bill. According to Mr. uprising against foreigners in middle Townsend, about everybody is crying and south China, coupled with a resofor the enlargement of the power of the lute attempt to overthrow the Manch Interstate Commerce Commission

" From the millions of farms between the oceans. whereon the bone and sinew of the republic produce | movement? its true and substantial wealth; from the million factories which transform beneath the magic hand of enterprise and gentus those farm products into myriad forms of beauty and usefulness; from the millions of tradesmen who disseminate the output of factory and loom among the people; from the professions which minister to the wants of others: from forest and mine, comes up the demand that the servant shall not be above the master."

Mr. Townsend must be a telepathic reader of the public mind. Petitions and memorials are notoriously easy things to sign, and "monster" collections of them trundled pompously into a legislative chamber may not impress experienced lawmakers. But surely, if all sorts of millions except millionaires pine to have a hook put into the jaws of the railroad leviathans, there must be a 'tidal wave" of memorializing, petitioning and supplicating names of aroused citizens swamping the House and the

On the day when Mr. Townsend spoke for the farm, the mine, the forest; the graphical objective, must be inferred store and the office twenty-seven petitions and memorials were presented in the Senate. Of these exactly two in negotiating a treaty by which he may sympathize with Mr. Townsend. The secure concessions equivalent to those Rialto Orange-Lemon Association of recently granted to Japan. We learn Rialto, Cal., prayed for the enlargement | that he lays most stress upon mining of the powers of the Interstate Com- grants in Mongolia and commercial merce Commission. The Fruit Growers' Association of Marshallville and Montezuma, Ga., asked that private car lines be placed under the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the House on the same day 142 petitions were presented. if we count right. The Hon. ELIJAH B. LEWIS of Georgia brought in three. Citizens of the Third Georgia Congress district want private car lines subjected to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Peach growers of Fort Valley want the same. Fruit growers of Georgia want the Interstate Commerce Commission to have the power to fix freight rates. On the other hand, two petitions were received from railroad employees against giving the commission the power to fix railroad rates. In the House on January 31 came 160 petitions. One was against freight rate legislation. None

was in its favor. in the Senate February 1. The Manufacturers' Club and sundry citizens of Interstate Commerce Commission. Local the same day 142 petitions prayed. The Manufacturers' Club of Fort Wayne appeared again. The Western Jobbers' Association petitioned twice, once against private car lines, once for the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Of course, the guilt of private car lines can be dealt with without giving the ernment, to which we owe our commer-Interstate Commerce Commission the cial privileges and which of late has

power to fix rates. And if there is the seems to stir many more bosoms.

Protecting the Enlisted Man.

President ROOSEVELT'S indorsement of the court-martial sentence reducing Lieutenant Roy I. TAYLOR twelve files because of his treatment of an enlisted man indicates how thoroughly the Administration is determined to enforce respect for the national uniform. The President in his letter to Secretary TAFT of the War Department went out of his way to make this declaration:

"To strive to discriminate against him [the mlisted man) in any way is literally an infamy, for it is in reality one of the most serious offences which can be committed against the stability and greatness of our nation. If a hotel keeper or the owner of a theatre or any other public resort attempts such discrimination, everything possible should be done by all good citizens to make the man attempting it feel the full weight of a just popular resentment, and, if possible, legal proceedings

This is in line with the bill recently introduced in Congress at Secretary BONAPARTE's request, which would make discrimination against an enlisted man of the navy a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. How genor bite. His letters may not startle, eral this discrimination is may be judged But he knows a thing or two about prac- by the recent election of a theatrical manager to honorary membership in an army and navy organization because his practice had always been to treat soldiers and sailors in uniform as he whose desire to give the public informa- | treated other citizens. He is an excep-

It is improbable that the great majority of American citizens are aware of the prejudice against the army and navy uniforms, and for the man inside them This is not due alone to the high honor in which the fighting men are justly held. It is widely recognized that the enlisted men of both services are in the main orderly, decent, respectable, of good habits, accustomed to behave themselves and giving no cause for offence to those with whom they come in contact. ing conscripts, or of a class in any way inferior to the bulk of the country's citizenship, there might be some reason for discriminating against them. Such is not the case, and it would be interesting to Possibly there is no profound and learn the reasons that impel the manager the nation's honor on sea and field.

> The announcement that the British Foreign Office means to send forthwith ten regiments of troops with their equipment and supply to Victoria, British Columbia, viewed in connection with our dynasty. What is likely to be the atti

tude of foreign Powers toward such a So far as the protection of foreigners resident in China and the enforcement of treaty rights are concerned, it might at the first glance be expected that all the Powers interested in China would act in harmony. Ostensibly and temporarily all might do so, but all are not believed to be equally sincere in the professed desire to uphold the present Pekin Government and to preserve intact China's territorial integrity. No

careful observer of Germany's Chinese policy imagines that the Emperor WILL-IAM is content with the acquisition of Kiaochou, in view of the fact that the high handed seizure of that harbor and the contiguous district was followed by initial steps toward the exploitation and absorption of the great province of Shan-That Russia has not renounced her

project of expansion at the expense of China, but has merely shifted her geofrom the demands made at Pekin by the Russian Minister, who is engaged privileges in Chinese Turkestan. The latter demand implies a reversion to the plan partly carried out in 1871, when Russia seized the province of Kuldja and retained it for ten years. If this province and Kashgar, from which YAKUB Khan was ousted by the Chinese, should through an assertion of commercial ascendency fall ultimately into Russia's hands, the whole of central Asia west of the desert of Gobi would lie within the Czar's dominions

Much more serious, from the point of view of Chinese independence, is the claim brought forward to mining concessions in Mongolia and to special privileges at Urga and Kalgan, important posts on the Siberian caravan route, the last named town being only 125 miles northwest of Pekin. Under the circumstances it is obvious that neither Russia nor Germany can be trusted to Thirty-seven petitions were presented make any strenuous effort to uphold China's territorial integrity, and it must also be admitted that since Japan ac-Fort Wayne, Ind., want to magnify the | quired a lease of the Liaotung peninsula, together with important railway Union No. 1, American Society of Equity, and mining franchises in Manchuria, she of Panora, Ia., asks for the passage of is much less deeply interested than she the railroad rate bill. In the House on | was three years ago in averting a partition of the Chinese Empire. As for France, notwithstanding her entente cordiale with Great Britain and her amicable relations with the United States. she could hardly be relied upon to oppose Russia's programme in Mongolia and Turkestan. The main burden, therefore, of sustaining the present Pekin Gov-

pursued a liberal policy, would be apt universal cry heard by Mr. Townsend in the end to rest upon the shoulders for rate regulation, how does it make so of Great Britain and the United States. little noise in the petitions? The regu- Of course British and American forces, lation of the Hon. REED SMOOT, of the operating from the bases of Hongkong liquor traffic, of Philippine tariff rates, and Manila, should prove entirely competent to exercise a protective function, but the task would undoubtedly impose upon both protectors a large expenditure The success of Japan in the recent war has manifestly had a profound influence on the Chinese people, whose responsive spirit of self-assertion may not unnaturally, as in the case of the Taiping rebellion, take the form of an uprising against the reigning Manchu family in favor of a native dynasty.

Police to Do Police Work. From Commissioner BINGHAM'S statement before the Aldermen on Monday it appears that he plans to have policemen do police work, and so far as is possible to employ civilian clerks, telephone operators and the like for those duties that do not fall naturally to patrolmen. By withdrawing the men now detailed to clerical places and putting them on patrol the Commissioner will increase the force on the streets, and at the same time effect a saving in salaries, as the pay of a patrolman is much higher than that of a clerk.

This is illustrated by the fact that the salary account of the department's telegraph and telephone bureau, in which patrolmen now act as operators, is \$69,000 a year. By substituting civilian employees for these patrolmen this salary account can be reduced by \$20,000 and the men now assigned to the bureaus can be put on patrol. Again, in the Magistrates' courts the salary accounts now amount to \$150,000 a year. If the places of the policemen now doing court duty can be filled by attendants, at least \$60,000 a year can be saved. It is probable that the transfer of the men now holding soft berths will result in a number of retirements, thus increasing the outlay for pensions; but the places made vacant by the retiring patrolmen will be filled by the appointment of young men, and the added expense to the city will be more than repaid by the increased efficiency of its police.

Policemen to do police work, and police work only, is a rule of administration likely to jar and crumble some of the cherished customs of Mulberry Street, but its effect on the city will be thoroughly satisfactory to the taxpayers.

"Wait for the Car to Stop."

From the annual report of the Capital Traction Company, operating the street railways of Washington, it appears that considerably more than half the persons injured on the company's lines in 1905 owed their hurts to disobedience of the rule that prohibits passengers from entering or leaving a moving car. The number of persons injured in the year was 403, and the causes of their acci-

dents are	e class	ified	thu	18:									
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Attempting	to boa	rd mo	ving	CA	r.,	٠,	٠.			•		٠.	. 71
Collisions v	with ped	estrie	ms.			٠.	٠.	٠.		٠,		٠.	. 8
Collisions v	vith veh	icles.					٠.	٠.				٠.	. 1
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not been in so great a hurry to board or quit their cars. How many of the persons hurt getting off moving cars were women who insisted on facing the wrong way the report does not say. Probably the proportion was large, unless the women of Washington are more careful than their sisters elsewhere.

By conspicuous notices and by oral directions the managers of street railway lines strive to teach their patrons to take care of themselves. How wise and how ineffective are their instructions is apparent in these figures from the Capital Traction Company's report.

What's the Matter at Albany?

Last fall BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr. chairman of the Republican State committee and master of the New York Republican county committee, gave not the slightest heed to WILLIAM M. IVINS after the Odell machine had nominated Mr. IVINS for Mayor. ODELL had perfeeted a deal with the friends of WILLIAM R. HEARST by which he hoped to start with an advantage in order to elect a Speaker of the Assembly to succeed the late S. FREDERICK NIXON and in order also entirely to control the Board of A'ldermen in New York city.

The Odell-Hearst deal, as it was familiarly known at the time, for Assemblymen was in force in eighteen districts in the borough of Manhattan, eight districts in the borough of Brooklyn, two districts in Queens and one district in The Bronx. The Odell-Hearst alliance on Aldermen was in operation in twentyone districts in the borough of Manhattan, eight districts in Brooklyn, four districts in Queens and four in The Bronx.

The Odell-Hearst combination on Assemblymen was a failure so far as it was to be an aid to elect an Odell Republican Speaker of the Assembly at Albany. On January 2 JAMES W. WADSWORTH, the candidate of Governor Higgins. received 75 votes in the caucus; J. MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, an Odell-Hearst alliance man, 15; while EDWIN A. MER-RITT, Jr., the avowed Odell candidate, came last with 14 votes.

The Odell-Hearst alliance, so far as it was intended to control the Board of Aldermen, has turned out to be almost as much of a fizzle as the Odell-Hearst combination to elect an Odell Speaker of the Assembly at Albany.

The Brooklyn Eagle on Sunday printed an interview with Mr. HEARST, in which he is reported as saying:

" I am not a candidate for the Governorship and probably will not be, but if a situation should arise such as existed in the late Mayoralty campaign, which should compel my taking an active part in politics. I will have to take it. . . If there were to be a general demand for my nomination, and any special advantage in my running shen I would become a candidate. . . I be-Here in what I consider Democratic principles.

But to my mind there is little or no difference between the Democracy of JEFFERSON and the Republicanism of LINCOLN. The names Democrat and Republican mean little these days. There are liberal, progressive Democrats and there are corporation Democrate, just as there are liberal and

ODELL's speech at the Amen Corner dinner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, printed on Sunday, was in part as fol-

" We may be reaching that point of pure democ racy where the combined forces of the greed of corporations are to be supplanted by the forces of the press and the people.

"He is a mighty poor student who does not understand the signs of the times. Those of us who have been chastened by defeat must look upon what has occurred as a sign of the times in which the people shall have a greater responsibility in the conduct of public affairs."

The Newburgh News, ODELL'S organ, announced on Sunday:

"There is a belief in well informed circles that there will be no change in the chairmanship of the Republican State committee if the State administration leaders can prevent it.

"Governor Hidgins, it is said, has never been much ' taken ' with the idea of ousting ODELL, and would not have given it any consideration at all but for the latter's severe arraignment of him during the Speakership contest. Mr. ODELL having been defeated in that fight. Governor Hrogina feels he can afford to forget the stings the former

Governor subjected him to. "There have been developments of late indicating the State administration leaders are willing to let bygones be bygones if former Governor ODELL and his friends will."

All of which inspires us to ask, What's the matter at Albany?

Gifts to Columbia.

Great as Columbia University has grown to be, it is so lost in the vastness of Greater New York that it makes no such impression as Harvard does, for instance, upon Boston. There, generations of donors, poor and rich, have been kind to the college. Somebody is always passing the hat in Boston for Harvard, which, like all the rest of the colleges, gets poorer as it gets richer. Columbia finds good friends, but as yet the habit of making gifts and bequests to Columbia has hardly become irresistible.

It is the more pleasure to record this week a gift to Columbia of more than \$300,000. Two new professorships are to be founded. The professor of politics is to give instruction "which shall most fully prepare students for their duties as American citizens and to participate in the work of government." An important chair. May no sociologist sit and drone in it!

With no reflections on other donors, it may be said that the unnamed benefactor who gave Columbia \$30,000 to be used at the discretion of President BUTLER, is the kind of benefactor whom all college presidents yearn for. The unfettered gift is always the best.

Hanover county, Virginia, is best known in patriotic history. Its proximity to Richmond, the State capital, has obscured from public vision some part, perhaps, of its fame, for the electors of the Pumunkey region have voted their tickets straight for many years, and of recent years have not taken a very active part in the direction of the public concerns of the Old Dominion. But there has been a political renaissance, so to speak, among the "slash boys" (as natives and residents of Hanover county are called in Virginia), and the assertion is made by the envious residents of other offices. The president of the Virginia That is, 217 of the unfortunate 403 | Senate, T. H. WICKHAM, is from Hanover, would have escaped injury if they had and so is W. D. CARDWELL, Speaker of the Richmond Assembly. Judges, legislators and minor State officials, too, are from Hanover, the birthplace of PATRICK HENRY and HENRY CLAY, which can't help producing great men, and has gained among the counties of Virginia some of the political distinction for a long time enjoyed by Ohio among the States. .

Reports of the tour in this country of the Chinese Imperial Commission have mentioned the membership in that body of a Chinese graduate of Cornell University. Another young subject of TsI An who is participating in the work of the commission and who is getting an American university education is HENRY KUMPHREY CHANG, a freshman in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he is studying law, commerce and banking. He is the son of CHANG YIN TANG, at one time Consul-General at San Francisco and afterward Secretary of Legation at Washington, and accompanied his father to this country seven years ago, and later to Spain, where CHANG senior was acting Minister until 1900. CHANG junior was graduated at the head of his class in the De Lancev School and now stands second in his class in the university.

The projected remodelling of the political system in China, and especially that clause of the Empress's edict whereby graduates from Western institutions are given the preference as candidates for Government office, opens splendid opportunities to the young men of the oldest civilization.

Heroes of San Juan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your artion marking our Cuban battlefields in THE STN of February 2 you state correctly that bronze monunents are to be erected at El Caney, San Juan de Magares Hill and at Fort San Juan are designed to commemorate the battle of San

Until very recently the name San Juan Hill design nated the hill crowned by the blockhouse—the hill captured by the regulars. Every soldier who fought in Cuba so understands the designation The commission charged Ath marking the battle-field has changed the name of this hill—San Juan Hill—to Fort San Juan. The regulars captured

Fort San Juan, then.

The hill captured by the Rough Riders (Kettle Hill) is to be designated in future officially as San Juan de Magares Hill, or, briefly, San Juan Hill. If the facts are that the Rough Riders assaulted and carried a hill not known (until now) as San Juan Hill, the record can be and has been changed The hill they assaulted and carried can be and has been renamed. The new name can be and has peen perpetuated in bronze. Everybody should

now be pleased.

The battle of San Juan Hill has been fought over again and the hill placed where it belongs. To an stalder it seems that where all the troops engaged this juggling with names and this changing of NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

Corean Minister and His Pay. From the Corean Daily News.

The Corean Minister to Paris, Mr. Min Yune chan, who went to Washington to protest against the treaty, has wired for 1,000 yen to defray expenses. As Mr. Megata now holds the purse strings Mr. Min has only a sporting chance of getting the

Amenities. Mrs. Knicker-I think my daughter is too young Mrs. Bocker-What a pity. She just gets younge

PHYSICIANS TRIALS.

Big Among Them Is the Agent With Something to Sell.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Professional" in THE SUN of February 2 is perhaps a student whose ideals are being rudely shocked by the treatment he receives at the hands of physicians on whom he calls as the representative of some firm dealing in medical supplies. Some of those physicians on whom he calls have stood in his shoes and have seen things as he sees them. Their attitude toward what he represents is the result of circumstance.

The demands upon a doctor's time aside from the claims of his patients are numerous. His mail is formidable, a thing he dreads. Fifty circulars a day is not extreme. The "medical supplies" which these would convince him he is really suffering for lack of include patent baby foods, fur goats, get rich quick schemes, automobiles, harnesses, carriages, tickets, subscriptions without number (always to worthy objects), instruments, books, batteries, booms, proprietary medicines, the misrepresentations of which are only limited by the English language.

As is the mail, so are the "representatives" who wish to see him. The line must be drawn

who wish to see him. The line must be drawn somewhere. If a stupid attendant occasionally calls us from dinner to meet a soap pedler, or with equal zeal turns down an old friend who is less insistent, he is following the spirit if not the letter which in the interest of self-preservation demands that we place some barrier between ourselves and those who have axes to grind at our expense.

Four representatives of pharmaceutical firms (whose products I regularly prescribe) recently called upon me in a single day. Once I would have courteously received each, had I been in. They would have taken from a quarter to three-quarters of an hour each had there been no patient in sight. And this is not all. The disturbance continues. One cannot take up the thread of one's study or meditation just where it was before something has obtruded, and one is annoyed at the energy so dissipated. And for what? That one might be courteous to an agent who, likely enough, has not presented a single new article to us or one that is required. Our privacy has been invaded by an advertising agent and we have been held up—or refused to be—and convicted of rudeness by "Professional."

We do not want to be rude, we do not want to be discourteous. "Professional" must keen in mind that it is not himself that is

To be—and convicted of rudeness by Professional."

We do not want to be rude, we do not want to be discourteous. "Professional" must keep in mind that it is not himself that is denied access, but that it is the intrusive firm that we refuse, and he should not feel hurt. He may leave samples and literature if he so desires, and the doctor's attendant will give him a card which may indicate to his employers that he has fulfilled his portion of the obligation. His firm has no right to demand the dector's time and personal attentions to their agent, without pay, as well as that he prescribe their fills. There are even times—as when four call in a single day—when we feel like loading up a gun with the samples and peppering them with their own pills. Doctors get so very humanly tired.

At best, the doctor has small portion of

peppering them with their own pills. Doctors get so very humanly tired.
At best the doctor has small portion of that freedom to which he is entitled under the Constitution of the United States. Rest and leisure with him are bought with the price of self-denial and are necessary in order that he keep himself fit for the tremendous strains he must ever be ready to meet.
There are representatives of firms it is a pleasure to meet. The doctor enjoys conversing with them when they call at a convenient season, but he denies himself his own particular friends, and these do not compilain.

particular friends, and these do not complain.

The majority of men sent out by medical supply houses are impertinent to a degree-impertinent and gossipy. Some of these will follow the doctor around the office, thrust their wares under his nose, keeping up a running fire of talk about matters of which they know next to nothing, and if the doctor falls to buy inshuate that it is a lack of prosperity or that he isn't up to date. Sometimes young doctors buy of them, pay them hush money, instead of showing them the door.

When a man comes in quietly, with an I am in a hurry air, and with the fewest words states his errand, without opinions, leaves literature or samples and takes his departure be gains confidence and is likely to be shown in next time if the doctor is not engaged. If "Professional" hasn't had a chance to prove himself he is suffering vicariously for the buildozing agent.

If the doctor permitted himself to be free-

buildozing agent.

If the doctor permitted himself to be fractionally divided by everybody with an axe to grind at his expense the subtractive process would quickly wipe him off the slate, and no useful purpose served by the sacrific BrookLyn, Feb. 4.

Hygienic Hints to Japanese Soldiers. From the London Times.

In the official organ of the Society for the Ad-vancement of Medical Science in Japan there are published a number of hints to soldiers on hygiene. Some of these are sufficiently interesting to quote. The infantryman is told that it has been said by a famous warrior of old that "victory rests in the feet." Several methods are given for keeping the boots soft, and "when shoes get torn and there are no fresh ones to change, the feet should be bound or of morals in women's colleges is purely first with dried grass, straw, &c., and then several shoes (waraji) should be worn." the soldier is directed to "pull out any wrinkles and afterward wear them by changing from one side to another, and if wet to put on new ones."

The following is also a useful hint: "If impossible

to obtain good water to ease thirst, keep a pickled plum in the mouth or bite harmless things like leaves, straw, &c., because they ease the thirst for a time." The practice of giving the reason for he hint is commendable, and seems to show that amount of common sense.

"The common disease attacking the army," says a hint on the subject of infectious disease. "Is typhoid. The poison chiefly enters the system through the medium of food, and therefore do not eat uncooked food or drink unbolled water, China the houses are warmed by heating the floor. If the Japanese charcoal frepot (hibach) be used in these houses there will be the danger of death through poisoning by carbonic acid gas."

By Balloon Over the Pyrenees. From the London Globe.

Details reaching France last night concerning Senor Duro's magnificent aerial voyage over the Pyrenees are of great interest for those associated with aeronautics. It appears that the trip was in the nature of a tour de force of seizing occasion anything for a day or two, but a steady wind from the north setting in over Pau during Monday after noon, Senor Duro had his airship rapidly inflated, and as dusk was setting in committed himself alone to the winds of the night. He cleared the Pyrenecs over the Pic du Midi d'Ossau at a height of 9,000 feet, traversing a furious hurricane of wind and snow that for a time placed him in some peril. He had to keep himself at this elevation most of the night, by reason of the Spanish mountain chains. He obtained einn glimpses of cities so widely separated as Saragossa, Madrid and Toledo as he sped long through the dark midair, and about 4 A. M. on Tuesday the aeronaut found that he had traversed Spain in the night from north to south. He was then over Linares, in Granada, confronted by the great peak of the Sierra Nevada, nearly 11000 feet high, with the Mediterranean behind it and Morocco. Rather than face this prospect the Secor came down at Guadix, after traversing miles in ten and a half hours-a fine express speed.

Confusing Secret Proprietary Medicines and Patented Medicines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In one of the February magazines there is an article attacking the Senate for its treatment of the Pure Food bill, and in it the writer says that much patent medicine made in Connecticut.

I have been in pretty close touch with patent matters professionally for the past thirty years and this proposition rather staggered me. There are very few patents granted for medicinal com-pounds or preparations, and these are mainly for remedies for hog cholera and the like, and usually manate from the West.

Some patents are granted for chemical substances used in medicine, but these come from Europe, where the substances are manufactured. Ordinarily makers of medicinal preparations like to keep their compounds secret. Patented medicines do not come within the scope of protective legis lation, as the patents give the ingredients, their proportions and the dose, so that the public may know exactly what they consist of. PATENTS. NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

Barnard" mean by the "etiquette of street car

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What does

behavior between men and women of fairly decen manners and corresponding morals? Does she mean that women may have fairly decess morals and be moral? Are women in the habit of "giving a good imitation" of "ardent admiration" to back ors who happen to have a "decent income so, in plain sociology are such women moral, fairly moral or immoral? Does it make any difference about the age of the man if woman discovers a "general affinity"? Would the vulgar habits of man bother woman much if with her perspiculty she discovered that he had a "decent inc NEW YORK, Feb. 5. QUIDNUNC.

Economy. Knicker-Is Jones a skinflint? Bocker-I should say so; he merely wears glasses to read the sper of the fellow next to him. JAPAN PRODS ENGLAND.

Various Interpretations of the Questions

Asked in the Diet. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir. The report that the leader of the Progressive party the Japanese Diet had asked the Minister of War whether it was the intention of the Government, in view of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, to urge Great Britain to reform her army, is well calculated to arouse public curiosity and cause much speculation incident is capable of very conflicting interpretations as to its motives and the time selected for bringing the subject to the attention of the Japanese Government.

The form in which the Progressive leader put his question was, to say the least, crudely undiplomatic; and it is to be regretted that more explicit details of the War Minister's reply have not been received. One interpretation is that the Japanese

Government foresees developments that may justify its calling on its British ally to give early effect to the terms of the treaty binding the two countries, and wishes to give a prod to the new Government in England in order to find out to what extent it is to be relied on to carry out its predecessor's engagements. Or it may be that the Japanese Government is beginning to find that the burdens imposed on its people are such that it cannot rely upon its own ability to give the necessary effect to its reciprocal obligations if called upon. It is possible, also, that the Japanese Government has discovered that the terms of its alliance with Great Britain are hampering rather than facilitating its diplomacy in dealing with China, Russia and other coundealing with China, Russia and other countries, and desires to have its ally get ready for an early conflict or release it from the alliance in order that it may go its own way.

There is a coincidence worth attention in the utterance of Lord Roberts the other day—when he urged the raising of a force of a million of men for the defence of the British empire—and the question in the Japanese Diet; and it would not be the first time that a British Government had adopted such a method for giving a spur to its own people.

It was soon after the occupation of Egypt by the British, when Lord Salisbury was in power and the relations between France and England were not of the most cordial, that, finding the British people deaf to the urgings in the Conservative press of the necessity for increasing the navy, he is said to have resorted to Prince Bismarck for assistance. Having sounded the German Chancellor and found him agreeable to the surgestion. A well known and distinguished tish naval officer was sent over to Berlin to "prime" Prince Rismarck, who made a speech in the German Reichstag full of such alarming representations of the inefficiency of the British fleet and its unpreparedness for war that a genuine scare was created in England, and the impulse, not yet exhausted, which was tries, and desires to have its ally get ready

seman Reichstag Iuli of such alarming representations of the inefficiency of the British fleet and its unpreparedness for war that a genuine scare was created in England, and the impulse, not yet exhausted, which was desired by Lord Salisbury was given to the construction of a gigantic navy.

It is not impossible that some such motive may later on be found to be at the bottom of the question put to the Japanese Minister of War in the Diet. But, whichever of the suppositions put forward is the correct one, unless the Progressive leader was acting on behalf of his party with a view to forcing the Government to give some indication of its foreign policy, the situation that this method of drawing an ally's attention to its duties must necessarily create is almost unprecedented in modern diplomacy.

The matter is the more interesting because of a piece of news in the Cheton Daily Naws to the effect that a group of leading Chinese and Japanese merchants, for the purpose of promoting trade in Manchuria, have formed a Japanese merchants, for the purpose of promoting trade in Manchuria, have formed a Japanese-Chinese Association at Yingkow, with the manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank and Mr. Pau Yu-tien, chief of the Chinese Commercial Guild, as managing directors. At a banquet given by them to the Japanese Military Administrator at Yingkow, at which many Chinese and Japanese officials and merchants were present, speeches were made by men of both nationalities, advocating the union of the great Asiatic countries for the protection of their mutual interests and the preservation of general peace in the Far East at the present time, when all the Powers are "striving hard for existence and prominence in the world."

Coincidently with all this, it is reported that the increase to the Japanese army, which was at first fixed at two divisions, has now been raised to four.

New York, Feb. 4. NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

The Morals of College Giris.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of February 4, under the heading "Duties of College Women," Mrs. J. Ryland Kendrick, president of the Vassar Alumnæ Association, says that the colleges and universities of America are greatly troubled to-day by the "Every college, Vassar in particular," she says, "needs dormitories to prevent the increase of outside influences. She calls them "undesirable,

The question of "undesirable influences" or of morals in women's colleges is purely one of averages or of "matured chances." Among a thousand or more girl students, whether congregated on the campus in dormitories or lodged in houses outside of it the ratio of lapses from a puritanic code of morals will be very much less than among an equal number of girls not attending these institutions of learning.

The claim of Mrs. Kendrick that the remedy for "undesirable influences" is found in the herding of girl students in college dormitories is not borne out by experience. Indeed, those girl students who live outside the boundaries of the campus, being broken up into small groups, are under much closer surveillance than those who are massed evidently under the eye of the college authorities. Scandalous lapses at women's colleges are so few as to be practically non-existent. College girls in order to graduate, with or without honors, are obliged to apply themselves very closely to their studies. Their minds are so much occupied in this direction to devote to vices, howsoever petty. Moreover, college life develops in girls an esprit de corps conducive to the maintenance of a high standard of morals.

Mrs. Kendrick in her address was probably alluding to some particular women's college where the average of "undesirable

ably alluding to some particular women's college where the average of "undestrable influences" among a thousand or more girl students is exceptionally high. On the theory of averages this will lower the percentage of moral deviations among each one thousand of the thousands of students in attendance at other women's colleges. EXPRIFICE Wellesley, Mass., Feb. 5.

The Cats and the Palace.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To show a reakness of the S. P. C. A. as a practical organization I will give the following little experi ence: My wife had four cats which, as we lived in the city, she wanted to board somewhere for a short time during the summer while we were away from home. I went to the palace, or headquarters, of the society and asked for some addresses of places where the cats could be sent to be cared for. Very much to my surprise the clerk could give me the address of but one place, a sort of veterinary hospital in the heart of the town, which I instantly saw on looking it over would be the very worst place in the world to send well animals. The rate of board, moreover, was \$2 a week per cat: this for a three foot square cage.

The rest of the story is that we finally left the cats in the flat in charge of the janitor, and that on account of the heat, lack of fresh air, &c., one died. I have always felt no branch of more natural and appropriate to the S. P. C. A. than enabling people to provide properly for ant mals which they are obliged to leave to CARL HOVEY NEW DORP, Staten Island, Feb. 5.

The Educational Alliance and Immigrants. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In American-izing immigrants the Educational Alliance performs two duties: it serves the country and it benefits

humanity. That the Americanizing of immigrants is nearssary to amalgamate the various foreign elements and to adapt them to American conditions cannot be questioned. Moreover, on the amaignmation of foreigners the future union of this country depends, and through their adaptation to American ustoms their mental, ethical and physical prog-

Successfully to support this work of fitting immigrants for the duties of good citizenship the Educational Alliance requires an endowment of ome sort. Thus far a fund large enough only the expenses of the physical care of the buildng has been accumulated. The Educational Alliance must have something more than a small fund and its annual receipts from contributions to carry MEMBER. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

Secretary Shaw's Watch From the Indianapolis News. Congressman Hedge of Iowa holds that Secretary

Shaw is one of the best political campaigners in the country. "Nobody ever gets away," said Hedge, "if Leslie gets a chance to address him

"In one campaign he carried a splendid new watch. After addressing an audience he would circulate among the voters, saying to this man and that: "I wish you would give me the correct time. 'm afraid of losing my train.'
"Of course, each man complied, feeling flattered

at the request. Shaw used to say it was hard on the watch, but he believed the votes he won in this

COST EQUITABLE \$500,000

To Weather the Hyde-Alexander Storm Worth It, Says Morton It has cost the Equitable Life Assurance Society for special investigations so

January 1, 1905, between \$300,000 and \$100,000. That includes the expense the Frick investigating committee the epenses of the New York State Insurance Department's examination, the expense compiling statements for the Armstron investigating committee and the expenincurred in the examination of the society affairs by public accountants acting under the direction of the new management

This total does not, however, include the lawyers' bills and other expenses of a general character incurred in the Hyde Alexander fight. When these expenditures are added the total outlay by the Equitable as a result of the Hyde-Alexander trouble will amount to probably \$500,000.

President Paul Morton of the Equitable. when he was asked yesterday about the expenditures that had been made on account of special investigations, said that there was no doubt in his mind that the investigations had been worth to the policy-holders all they had cost. It was reported yesterday that the

five State insurance commissioners who have just completed a joint examination into the affairs of the New York Life have decided to take up the Mutual next. The commissioners are from Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska. When they began work on the New York Life about October 1 they announced that they intended to take up the Mutual la Their report against the New York is said to be drastic, recommending retirement of several persons who are

retirement of several persons who are still connected with the company.

The New York Life trustees will meet at 1 o'clock to-morrow to receive from the Fowler investigating committee its report on the payments to Andy Hamilton. Members of the self-investigating committee are in favor of making the report public, and it will be given out in full after the meeting unless certain of the trustees who are opposed to publicity hold it up.

TRAFFIC SQUAD WON'T GO.

35 More Cops on Patrol-And a Scotch Anecdote.

Commissioner Bingham's eyes twinkled when the reporters filed into his room yesterday. Every one looked for more details to go and they weren't disappointed.

Did you ever hear about the Scotch

gillie? Well, he used to be employed by gillie? Weil, he used to be employed by
the same tourist year in and year out and
always wore the same kind of a hat. One
day he changed the hat and his employer
asked Sandy the cause.

"'Sin' the accident,' was all the answer.

"'Well, Sandy, what accident? I don't
remember any accident. Your old hat had
earlaps and now this one has none.'

"'That'sit', raid Sandy sadly.

"'What'sit', persisted the tourist.

"'What's it?' persisted the tourist.
"'A man offered me a drink and I didn't "A man onered me a drink and I didn't hear him,' said Sandy.

"Gentlemen, seventy-five more men will be on patrol duty this time to-morrow. These men are taken from all'the public institutions, such as the Board of Health, Charities Department, hospitals, asylums and the like."

"How about the persistent rumor that the traffic squad is to go?" the Commisand the like

sioner was asked.
"The traffic squad fills a long felt want and will remain. It may need trimming some and a few alterations, but it is a good in-stitution and necessary one," said the Com-

missioner emphatically. OGDEN ESTATE TANGLED By Thefts of A. H. Green's Clerk-Sult

Over the Accounts. Frances S. Whitehouse, wife of William FitzHugh Whitehouse, and a niece of William B. Ogden, has through Lawyer G. W. Carr begun proceedings in the Surrogates' Court to have set aside a decree signed on November 25, 1901, by which the accounts of the executors and trustees of the Ogden estate were approved. Mrs. Whitehouse bases her application on the admissions made by a clerk in the employ of the late Andrew H. Green that he had

forged certain deeds and mortgages and so defrauded the estate out of about \$110,000. William B. Ogden died in 1877, leaving a large fortune which he tied up for the lifetime of his widow, who died in Sep-tember, 1904. She and Mr. Green were the temper, 1904. She and Mr. Green were the surviving executors and the property had increased under their management until it amounted to \$2,727,736. When the accounts of the executors were last passed upon they were made up in Mr. Green's office, and when the clerk confessed after Mr. Green's death to his forgeries, it came out that these falsifications had entered

into the Ogden accounts.

The many heirs under the wills of both Mr. and Mrs. Ogden are interested in the present proceedings and it is expected that there will be much litigation before the final accounting can be made and restitution exacted from the estates of the ex-

NEW OFFICERS OF STATE D. A. R. Annual Meeting Results in the Choice of Mrs. Abeel as Regent.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of New York held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at 226 West Fifty-eighth street. These officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. John H. Abeel; first vice-regent, Miss Josephine Wandell; second vice-regent, Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch; recording secretary, Mrs. Zeb Mayhew; corresponding secretary. Juanita K. Leland; treasurer, Mrs. W F. Wakeman.

It was announced that \$1,000 had been raised for the Cambridge Memorial Gateway Fund. A tablet is to be placed near Tuxedo to mark the site of the forge where the chain was made that was stretched across the Hudson in the Revolution, and

a memorial window is to be put in some one of the city churches. The regent, Mrs. John H. Abeel, will give a reception at her home, 148 West Seventy-third street, to the New York State Daughters of the American Revolution of

FRANKLIN STATUE COMPLETED. Gift to Parls Will Be Shipped To-day and Unveiled in April.

A bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin which John Haries, a member of the Par sian branch of the banking house of Pierpont Morgan, is to give to the municipality of Paris, was completed yesterday in the Roman Bronze Works at Greenpoint. It is a replica of the statue in front of the Philadelphia post office and cost \$10,000. Its weight is 7,000 pounds, and it represents

Franklin in a sitting position.

The statue is 8 feet high and rests on a bronze base. It will be shipped to the French capital to-day, and will be placed in the Rue Franklin, where the United States Embassy was located when Franklin was United States Ambassador to France. The statue will be unveiled in April.

MARRIED TEACHER SUES

For Place She Had to Give Up When She Wed-Wants It Back.

Mrs. Mary L. Grendon has begun a si against the Board of Education in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for reinstatement to her place as teacher in Public School 50 which she held before her marriage, in July 1903. She alleges that she was forced out of the place in consequence of her marriage. According to a recent decision of the Court of Appeals a teacher cannot be dismissed merely because she marries.

Mrs. Mackay Calls on the Mayor. Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay was one of esterday's callers on Mayor McCleilan She came to talk over some educational matters with the Mayor. Mrs. Mackay is a member of the local school board of Roslyn, L. I., but has also for some time past taken an interest in the affairs of the Board of Education of this city.